The Times-Dispatch.

Entered January 27, 1903, at Richmond, Va., as second-class matter, under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Washington Bureau: No. 501 Fourteenth Street, Northwest Corner Pennsylvania Avenue, Manchester Bureau: Carter's Drug Store,

No. 1102 Hull Street. Petersburg Headquarters: H. W. Fowler 44 North Sycamore Street.

The DAILY TIMES-DISPATCH is sold at 2 cents a copy, t 2 cents a copy, The SUNDAY TIMES-DISPATCH is

sold at 5 cents a copy.
The DAILY TIMES-DISPATCH, including Sunday, in Richmond and Manchester, by carrier, 12 cents per week or 50 cents

THE TIMES-DISPATCH, Richmond, Va.

BY MAIL. One Six Three One Daily, with Sun. \$5.00 \$2.50 \$1.25 50c. Daily without Sun. 3.00 1.50 .75 250 Sun. edition only. 2.09 1.00 .50 250 Weekly (Wed.). 1.00 .50 .25 —

All Unsigned Communications will be All Changes discarded.

Rejected Communications will not be returned unless accompanied by stamps.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, 1905.

If you go to the mountains, seashore or country, have The Times-Dispatch follow you.

City subscribers should notify the Circulation Department ('Phone 38) before leaving the city.

if you write, please give city address as well as out-of-town address.

Education in the South

In considering the question of con pulsory education every Southerner should study the statistics to see what the South is doing for popular education as com pared with other sections. Is the South keeping pace? Dr. J. L. M. Curry, in at paper which has been reproduced in a recent report of the commissioner of education, stated that in 1860 the North with a population of 19,000,000 had 205 colleges, 1.407 professors, 29,044 students and expended on her colleges \$1,514,688 and on her academies \$4.528.127; whereas the South with a population of 8,000,000 had 262 colleges with 1,488 professors, 27,055 students and expended on her colleges \$1,662,419 and on her academies \$4,328,127.

It is apparent from these figures that at the outbreak of the war the South was doing more-largely more in propor tion-than the North for the higher education of her young men and women. Neither section was doing very much for the public school system and in the South the "free school" was held somewhat in contempt by the upper class.

In the matter of universities and colleges the South seems to be holding her own very well with the rest of the coun-According to statistics prepared for the New York World by the United States Bureau of Education, it appears that there are to-day in the States of Maryland, Virginia, North and South Caro lina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee. Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas and Missouri, 152 colleges and universities against 323 in all the other States in the Union and 3,033 professors and teachers against 13,237 in the other States. The number of students in the colleges of these States last Bession was 42,343 against 93,702 in all other States.

The Southern States have also shown great progress in popular education. In the former slave-holding States the entire sum expended for public education in 1870 was \$10,385,464; in 1880, \$13,656,814; in 1890, \$26,690,310; in 1900, 434,805,568; in 1902-'8, \$39,582,654. There has been a material increase within the past year or so, and it may be safely said that these 000 a year for public schools, or four times as much as they spent in 1870.

Yet, according to the figures published in the International Year Book of 1902, the South is far behind other sections in the matter of general education. In 1900, according to this report, the ten States south of the Potomac and the Ohio and cast of the Mississippi, including Louisimna, had 22 per cent, of the total population of the United States and 25 per cent, of the school population; yet, only 6 1-2 per cent. of the total expenditures for public schools made in these States and only 4.1 per cent, of the \$538,623,736 of the public school property was within their borders. The per capita expenditure for public schools varied from 50 cents in Alabama and 51 cents in North Carolina to \$4.93 in Massachusetts and \$5.30 in Nevada. The average for the whole country was \$2.38; for these ten States only 86 cents. The average per capita for these States was less than onethird of the average of the whole country and only a little more than one-fifth for the North Atlantic and Western States. The average salary paid teachers for the entire school year varied from \$87 for men and \$78 for women in North Carolina to \$1,290 for men and \$496 for women in Massachusetts. The average for the whole country, exclusive of these ten States, was \$455.02 for men and \$312.2. for women; for these ten States \$175 for men and 1150 for women. The average grumber of days of school for each child school age varied from 22 in North Carolina to 107 in Massachusetts. For the North Atlantic it was 87, for the North Central, 82, for the Western States, 59 for these ten States, 43. Only 154,000 o the 5,645,164 children, of school age of these ten States were reported as enrolled in private schools. The total school fund of these ten States was only one million dollars more than the school fund

disparagement of the South. When it is remembered that the South was but re cently devastated by one of the most cruel and relentless wars ever waged, It is to her everlasting credit that she is to-day expending forty million dollars a year on public schools, but, fellow citizens of Virginia, we must not pat ourselves on the back and say that we have done as well as could have been expected. If Virginia is going to keep pace with other States of the Union she must do more than she has been doing, she must have better schools and better pald teachers and longer terms. And sooner or later she must enact a law requiring the children of the State to be educated either in private or public schools.

The Late Judge Tourgee.

The death of ex-Judge Albion W. Tourgee, formerly of North Carolina, recalls for the moment the stirring and trying days of the reconstruction period.

The brief sketch of his life, accompanying the Associated Press announcement of his death in Paris, which sketch was probably taken from some encyclopedia, is very inaccurate and misleading. Judge Tourgee was never in any danger at the hands of the Ku-Klux-Klan, as alleged, and the idea that his life was at any time in jeopardy was taken from his novels, illustrative, from a Northerner's standpoint, of the reconstruction and Ku-Klux era. In the best of these novels, best from a literary standpoint at least ("A Fool's Erand"), the author made of himself a character and much of a hero, and threw around that characte all the romantic glamor of a persecuted, but brave and defiant, hero. He took advantage of a romancer's license and painted dangers and terrors where none

It is true that Tourgee was a despised "carpet-bagger," and the people of North Carolina never saw the time that they particularly loved him. In those days it was an impossibility for the men of the South to love a "carpet-bagger." But Tourges was unique among "carpet-baggers." He was an educated man, ar able man, an honest man, who went to North Carolina with the honest purpose of becoming a "Tar Heel," taking "pot luck" with other "Tar Heels," and help ing the old State to rise from her ashes to grandeur. Such a man was in no danger at the hands of the Ku-Klux-Klan, originally one of the noblest and most patriotic of organizations, an unlawful organization though it was. It is true that at one time, when there had been some particularly exasperating outrage, made possible by the then carpet bag and scallawag rule, with which Tourgee had nothing directly to do, there was a movement on the part of some of the younger and more hotheaded of the klan to make an example of so shining a light as Tourgee, and a meeting of a local camp was actually held to "consider his case." But it was not an easy matter for the real klan to visit the death penalty upon any man. First the camp had to pass sentence by unanimous vote, and then the grand executive officer of the State or division and his entire council had to approve the sentence. Dven afte this the condemned-man was given fair warning, and allowed ample time to leave the State.

In the case of Judge Tourgee, the move ment against him stopped in the first stage, the older and cooler heads in the camp simply laughing the youngsters a good humor and assuring them that Tourgee was too good a fellow to be harmed. And he was a good fellow; a man above any meanness; a mar of strong mind and honest convictions. His purpose to become a bona fide Southerner and North Carolinian was an honest purpose, and he was sincere in it fessed in his Fool's Errand, was that he tried in the wrong way to help his found fellow-citizens to rise. Instead of making a full-fledged Southerner of himself, he tried to make Northerners of full grown Southerners, and introduce with precipitate speed and suddenness modern progressive Northern ideas among them. In all this he was perfectly hon est and meant well; but he made a mis take, which he found out too late.

Judge Tourgee never robbed the State or the people, as other carpet-baggers did. All the money he made in the South was made by hard work, the results of some of which work was to his and his adopted State's great credit.

The High School Building.

It is reassuring that the Finance Com building question in a spirit so fair and persons, cares who the architect of the new building shall be; whose plan shall be selected. The triends of the public school system are desirous simply that the best plan shall be adopted, and that the building shall be constructed as soon mined to procure the services of an expert in school building architecture to aid the several committees in arriving reason to believe that the plans finally adopted will be the best.

The Times-Dispatch believes that it would be better for the Council to commit this entire subject to the School Board, the action of the board to be subject to review by the Council. The School Board has rendered excellent service in days past in constructing public school buildings, and it may be relied upon to give equally as efficient service in constructing the High School building. We believe that many complications will be avoided and much valuable time saved by making the School Board the building committee. But that is a matter of detail, and no reasonable objection can be raised if the Council appoint members of its own body to serve on the committee in association with the School Board. The one all-important question is to get the appropriation and to have the money expended in such a way as to give the best possible building for the cost. No true friend of the public school system

Municipal Ownership.

has any concern beyond that,

Mr. W. J. Mays, who has so faithfully served the city gas works during the period of thirty-three years, retires under the plaudit, "Well done, good and faith-Far be it from us to say a word in ful servant." But in his retirement he

gives the Richmond public a practical hint which cannot be ignored. mond outgrew the gas works five years sald he. "There is not enough storage capacity, nor purifying capacity, Since I have been in the works the demand has increased 80 per cent., and the

works are still the same." This is an object lesson in municipal ownership. No thoroughly business cor poration would have conducted a paying business in such a manner. The privilege of manufacturing and selling gas in Richmond is of enormous value, and if Richmond should decide to-morrow to sell that privilege, the bids would come thick and fast. Yet Richmond, owning that privilege, has gone on for years in the same old way, without showing any progress or enterprise in developing the business; without trying to increase the consumption of gas and the revenues. It has made money simply because it had a monopoly. If the city had allowed competition in the manufacture of gas, some

put the city gas works out of business. Why not conduct the business affairs of the city on strictly business principles? Why should not the city of Richmond as a corporation, for it is a corporation, show the same enterprise and progress that other corporations show?

A Back Number.

Why should the United States government cling to an old designation and call one of its departments "The Department of War?" There has been no war in the United States for forty years, will be a war within the next forty of War." as though we were at enmity hunt for a fight. We are not a war-like nation. We are a nation of peace, and we should not have a "Department of War." We do not call the navy a war department, yet the forces in the navy are, if anything, more war-like than the soldiers of the interior. Our so-called "War Denartment" should be called the tion over before been raised?

La Follette Wins.

Whatever may be said of Governor La Follette, of Wisconsin, he has made fight against the corporations in behalf of the State and he has won. He recently, elected Governor, after which the position of United States sena tor was offered to him, but he declined to make the change until the railroad rate commission bill should be passed. That bill was recently passed by the commission bill will go to the assembly in a little while and be pushed through rapidly as possible. The Governor will then resign to become United States

It was a long fight, but the tri umph of La Follette is complete. His measure is almost identically the plan for the State that the President proposes for the nation, and with this victory to his credit, Senator La Poliette will be great comfort to Mr. Roosevelt next

A Chicago genius insisted on reading his latest poetical effusion to his wife. In self defense she stabbed him in the arm with a fork. Managing editors of newspapers might arm themselves with when the case got into court the poor woman was forced to hear that poen

"The question is, will the President back down on his Panama open market policy?"-Fredericksburg Star. The woods are full of good people who believe that President Roosevelt has never picked up any knowledge of the art of backing

The stand-patters in Congress are ar ranging their lines to give the President the fight of his life and the President through his smile that refuses to be re noved intimates that the fight of his life is just the thing he is looking for.

It is believed that Oyama and Togo are bout completing their arrangements to convince Mr. Roossvelt that he is not the only successful bear hunter to claim the attention of the head line writers.

Secretary Shaw has a deficit of \$85,000, man who can owe in this large, calm way amounts to a positive passion.

ome little difficulty in explaining just why an open market is a fine thing for a government, but simply ruinous for a artwate officen.

The stand-patters intimate that the will stand that way soon again, if people will only stop talking and give 'en time to think a while.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., has expressed a fear that he will have to quit work. Poor fellow, how is he to make a sup

General Leonard Wood announces that he has at last succeeded in pacifying the Moro rebels, all of them having now been

St. Petersburg is to restore Russian

The Chicago strike showed its con

tempt for the public by falling to call it off on the date fixed by the newspaper The original Che Foo liar seems to have

battle that refuses to come off.

Heaven itself can hardly be any prettler than are the fields and woods of old Virginia just at this writing.

A Liquid Dentifrice penetrates the little crevices of the teeth and thus thoroughly purifies and cleanses the mouth.

SOZODONT 3 Forms: Liquid, Powder & Paste

ANSWERS

The Reservoir Pavilion.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir.—Please publish in Query Column
the year in which the old pavillon on the
morth side of the reservoir lake was pulled
down.

Value truly.

Yours truly, L. C. PARRISH.

The railway company which had this shed or pavilion erected was notified on March 20, 1903, to have it removed and the removal must have been made within

Girard College.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—In connection with the inquiry in last Sunday's issue regarding the religious disbeller of Stephen Glarard and the fact that in his will be excluded codesiastics from the institution he founded in Philadelphia, it might be pertined add that Daniel Webster, in a case tening the efficacy of this clause in the will demonstrated the vital importance of Christianity to the success of section of Constitutions, so that this very collect which excluded clergymen from being teachers in it, or even visiting it, has since been presided over by laymen of high religious character.

C. W. W.

The School Law.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir.—Will you please onswer in your query column if it is lawful for the trustees of a public school to discontinue the school when it is not agreeable with the putrons? also has an average of fifteen (15) pupils and take the school funds to nay a teacher to teach a private family with—only two pupils? If you can give me any steps relating to this matter, you will kindly oblige.

A CONSTANT READER.

These are matters for official investigation and should be referred to the proper tribunals for final determination.

proper tribunals for final determination. Section 1487 of Pollard's Code says that any five interested heads of families, residents of the district, who may feel themselves aggreeved by the action of any district school board, may, within thirty days after such action, state their complaint in writing to the division superin-tendent of schools, who, if he cannot within ten days after the receipt of such complaint satisfactorily adjust the same, shall grant an appeal to the school trustee electoral board, which shall meet in the district where such complaint originated and shall summon witnesses and decide finally all questions at issue

Disease of Cows.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,-To settle a dispute will you please et me know through the query columns of The Sunday Times-Dispatch:
1. If there is any such disease in cowlas hollow horn?

2. Is there any such thing as a cow losing her cud? E. W. SCARBOROUGH.

2. It is very common among farmers to say that a sick animal has lost its cud. If it is meant that the animal does not ruminate or chew the cud, and that it consequently must be sick, no fault car be found with the expression. In most cases, however, the remark is not intend ed to convey the idea that the animal does not ruminate, but that the loss of cud is a disease in itself, which it is

Edward I.

Editor of The Times-Disputch: Sir,—Please give a biographical sketch of Edward I. of England. S.

Born at Westminster June 17, 1239; died MI.; married Eleanor of Castle. Took an active part in the struggle between a decisive defeat on their leader, Selnon de Montfort. In 1270-'72 engaged in the seventh crusade and was returning from the Holy Land when he heard of his accession to the throne; was crowned in 1274. In 1276 he began the conquest of Wales, which had become practically independent during the Baron's wars, and in 1284 annexed it to England, In 1290 he expelled the Jews from England. In 1294 he became involved in a war with France, which formed an alliance with Scotland. In 1296 he defeated the Scots and placed Scotland under an English regent, who was, however, defeated by the patriot, Sir William Wallace. Edward defeated the Scots under Wallace in the battle of Folkink in 1298 and in 000, but states firmly that he is not 1803 concluded the peace of Amions With worried about it. Our admiration for a wrance having married Margaret, the sister of Philip IV.

Invading Scotland in 1303 he received the submission of Bruce and in 1305 he ordered the execution of Wallace. He died while on the way to Scotland, where a new insurrection had placed Bruce or the throne in 1806.

The Reversed Saddle.

Concerning the significance of the "reversed saddle" on the riderless charger in the Lee tuneral procession a citizen has received the following letter:

War Department,

Office of the Chief of Staff,
Washington, May 18, 1965.

Sir.—I am in receipt of your letter of May 10th, relative to the funeral ceremonies of General Fitzhugh Lee and to the mourning enparison of the lead horse; and, in reply, I would say I have been unable to find any regulation prescrib-ing the details of the mourning caparison or any work giving the origin, etc., of the custom.

The army regulations have regularly provided that funerals should be conducted in accordance with the drill regu-lations (tactics) of the various arms, and the latter simply use the term mourning

It seems probable that the custom came from England and is a very old one. The details have changed with lapse one. The details have changed with lapse of time, the variations in funerals from the normal gradually hecoming less. The earliest dictionaries, tactics, etc., indicated that formerly the principle of inversion was carried much farther than it is to-day. Troops formed in the procession in inverse order, officers' took position in the inverse order of rank, arms were carried at the "reverse" and in the old "rest on arms" the piece was inverted, the muzzle downward.

These inversions gradually became less in number and are now generally limited to reversing the boots on the saddle of

to reversing the boots on the saddle of the horse that follows the remains (the saddle not being reversed).

Very respectfully,
PRED. BEACH,
Major, General Staff Chief 2nd (Mil. Inf.)

QUERIES AND NORTH CAROLINA

Meet in Fifty-second Annua Session in Greens-Moro.

LARGE CLASS OF LICENTIATES

All But Two Out of Fourteen Colored Applicants

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
GREENSBORO, N. C., May 22.—The
Medical Society of North Carolina met
in its fifty-second annual session in the
courthouse this morning. Rev. H. W.
Battle, pastor of the First Baplist
Church, offered the invocation.
Dr. Charles D. McIver, president of
the State Normal and Industrial College,
extended a welcome in behalf of the
Chumber of Commerce of Greensboro.
Representing the city of Greensboro,
ton. A. L. Brooks extended a welcome,
convulsing the audience in lunghter
when in his conclusion he congratulated
tine city on having so many of the healling art to honor it, and begging them
to do everything they pleased except to
Osierize the strenuous citizenship of
Greensboro.

Greensboro.
ELOQUENT DOCTOR.

BLOQUENT DOCTOR.

BLOQUENT DOCTOR.

Dr. L. B. McBrayer, of Asheville, responded to the address of welcome.

He was surpassingly eloquent in speaking of the cares, the opportunities and the privileges of physicians, proving true the introductory remarks of Dr. Roberson, when he said Dr. McBrayer was one of the most eloquent speakers in North Carolina.

President of the North Carolina Medical Society, Dr. D. T. Tayloe, of Washington, then delivered the annual address, His subject was "The Growing Need of Hospitials and Their Isolation."

Dr. John T. Barrus, of High Point, read an instructive paper on "Enterities Follicularis, Symptoms and Therapy."

NEW DOCTORS.

In the afternood the report on medical

Need of Hospitalis and Their isolation."

Dr. John T. B.rrus, of High Point, read an instructive paper on "Enteritis Folicularis, Symptoms and Therapy."

NEW DOCTORS.

In the afternoon the report on medical examinations was read by Dr. G. W. Pressly, of Charlotte, showing that in the examination of 129 applicants, representing turity-nine medical colleges, eighty-light made the requisite per cent. and are entitled to license to practice in North Carolina. One applicant withdrew and forty ft Ped.

Tan enames and addresses of the successful applicants are as follows: J-Pebles Proctor, Williamston; Henry J. Garigues, Tryon; Baird U. Brooks, Nashville; Baxter S. Moore, Charlotte; Baxter M. Haynes, Cliffeide; Brodle C. Nalle, Charlotte; Joseph W. Haiford, Chalybeate Springs; Joseph F. Blake, Chadburn; Isaac J. Archer, Black Mountain; Lorenza S. Webb, Windsor; John B. Crammer, Chapel Hill; Joe W. Summers, Davidson; Owen Smith, Asheville; Herbert D. Rowe, Newton; John C. Dye, Fayetetville; Bertle O. Edwards, Saul's Springs; Cyrus J. McCoombs, Mint Hill; William C. Mehane, Mount Alry; John S. Harrison, Elm City; Henry B. Perry, Sweetwater; Harley G. Brookshire, Emma; James L. Wyatt, Wadesboro; Alpheus W. Dissoway, Newbern; Milton R. Gibson, Gibson; Edward McQ. Sally, Tryon; Phillip W. Flagge, Greensboro; Alpheus W. Dissoway, Newbern; Milton R. Gibson, Gibson; Edward McQ. Sally, Tryon; Phillip W. Flagge, Greensboro; William P. Reeves, Greensboro; Edward McQ. Sally, Tryon; Phillip W. Flagge, Greensboro; Harry A. Eberle, Greensboro; William B. Stearnes, Smithfield; Quinton A. Cooke, Auiander; Thomas G. Basnight, Stokes; William D. William C. Bostick, Forest City; J. Floyd Martin, Yadkinville; Raph S. Stearnes, Smithfield; Quinton A. Cooke, Auiander; Thomas G. Basnight, Stokes; William D. Dreshago, Spencer, J. S. Gibson, Glabon; Sallite, Rocky Mount; John L. Carroll, Ash

Duquid, Newbern; Charles M. Clodfetter, Lexington.

COLORED.

There were fourteen colored applicants, and from the above it would seem that all except two failed. Subtract the twelve colored from the forty who failed to pass; it leaves twenty-eight white applicants out of a class of 115 whites who failed, and this, I am informed, is a better average than is often the case.

It is also learned that to the following young men are awarded the honors of the class: First honor, Leon B. Newell, of Newell's, his average being \$5 d-7; second honor, James J. Phillips, of Tarhoro, B. T. third honor, Eustace H. Sloop, of Mooresville, \$3 3-7.

Then followed the reading and discussion of a number of papers.

BUCKET SHOPS DEAD.

White Brothers Must Serve Their Time-Stines and Smith to Hang

Time—Stines and Smith to Hang
(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

RALEJOH, N. C., May 23.—The Supreme Court in opinions handed down to-day holds that the anti-bucket shop act passed by the last Legislature is constitutional.

According to an opinion delivered in the case of Thomas and Chaimers White, prominent citizens of Concord, they must serve five years' sentence to the penicentary for killing Russell Sherrill, of Rowan, whom they accused of betraying their niece. The court declares that it cannot be contended that this was a case of excusable homicide.

"Pwo strong, vicorous, determined men, in the presence of a boy just grown, called him from his bed about daying in the presence of a boy just grown, called him from his bed about daying in have seized the deceased at any time during the difficulty, and could castly have beerpowered him. The killing was without necessity, and there is no statement or claim by the prisoners that they or either of them were in reasonable apprehension of bodily harm at any time.

at any time."

The court also decides that Robert Stines and Peter Smith must hank in Madlson county for criminal assault. They were originally sentenced to hans May 12th, but the appeal stayed execution. Now Governor Glenn will fix a new day for the execution,

HEAVY TIMBERS For Wharves, Bridges, Tresties, Derricks, Large Buildings and other work requiring Southern LONG LEAF YELLOW PINE. LARGEST STOCK IN THE STATE, and we respectfully solicit a sha of your patronage.

WOODWARD & SON, Lumbermen,

Richmond, Va.

We make a specialty of

A Matter of Health

There is a quality in Royal Baking Powder which makes the food more digestible and wholesome. This peculiarity of Royal has been noted by physicians, and they accordingly endorse and recommend it.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

The



Good Form Cross

Pumps by their subtle air of correctness, are instantly discernable anywhere—they combine every quality of good shoemak-ing, with every quality of GOOD FORM.

Patent Kids, Patent Colts, Russian Calf, White Canvas, White Undressed Calf

\$3.50, \$4.00 and \$5.00 Cross, 313 Broad.

THIS DAY IN HISTORY May 24th.

1543.—Nicholas Copernicus, the great astronomer, died aged 70. After a constant devotion of forty-three years to the sudy, he produced his immortal work. "De Orbium Coelestium Revolutionibus."

1551.—Von Pannis, an eminent English surgeon, burned to death for denying the divinity of Christ.

1686.—An eruption of Mount Aetna, which extended its ravages four lengues around and buried a number of people alive.

around and buried a number of people alive,

1689—Passage of the well-known toleration act of England, which so greatly relieved the dissenters.

1692—Four days action off La Hogue; the remainder of the French ship, seven in number and a great many transports and ammunition ships burned.

1698—Pere Gerbillion, a Jesuit missionary, set out on his eighth and last journey to Tartary, in the train of the Chinese grandees, sent by the Emperor to hold an assembly of the Kalka Tartars, who had been several years in rebellion and to regulate the affairs of the country.

1794—Battle of the Sambre, in the Netherlands in which General Reunitz degrands in which General Reunitz degrands.

1794—Battle of the Samore, in the Neurical Called in which General Kaunitz defeated the French who lost 3,000 taken prisoners and 50 cannon.
1798—Several battles were fought at different places between the English troops and the United Irishmen, in which the latter were generally defeated.

troops and the United Irishmen, in which the latter were generally defeated.

1804—As a testimonial of the country's high esteem for Lieutenant Decatur's gallant conduct in taking the frigate Philadelphia, a commission as captain in the navy was issued to him.

1819—The late Queen Victoria of England, born.

1829—Nicholas I., of Russia, was crowned at Warsaw as king of Poland.

1864—John W. W. Andrews, leader of the anti-draft riots in New York sentenced to Sing Sing prison.

1871—George Darboy, Archbishop of Paris, assassinated by Communists, 1871—The French Communists set fire to public buildings in Paris.

1873—The National Assembly o. France defeated a motion by Minister Dufaure urging the establishment of the republic by a vote of 348 years to 362 nays, and adopted a resolution that a reconstruction of the ministry did not afford the Conservatives a guaranty by a vote of 360 years to 344 nays.

1879—Warner silver bill passed House, opening United States mint to unlimited silver coinage.

1888—Marriage of Prince Henry of Prussia and Princess Irene of Hesse at Charlottenburg.

1902—Lord Paunceforte, British ambassador to this country, died.

1903—French and Spanish governments ordered the automobile race from Paris to Madrid discontinued; six persons had been killed and many injured.

STATE COUNCIL.

Daughters of Liberty Meet in Lynchburg-New Officers.

Lynchburg—New Officers.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

LYNCHBURG, VA, May 23.—The State Council, Daughters of Liberty, met in annual session here to-day, with sixty delegates in attendance. The next State Council will be held in Portsmouth. The election of officers resulted as follows: Councillor, R. M. Fox. Danville; Associate Councillor, Mrs. L. M. Hull, Newport News; Vice-Councillor, Miss. Bernice. Slaughter, Petersburg; Associated Vice-Councillor, Miss Lou Berry, of Richmond; Guide, Miss Annie Bailey, Manchester; Associate Secretary, Miss May Pronder, Washington, D. C.; Associate Treasurer, Miss Eva Perkins, Richmond; Inside Guard, Mrs. Emma Adams, Charlottesville; National Representatives, Mrs. E. P. Toler, Swansboro; A. L. Bradley, Hichmond; B. R. Marlowe, Richmond, Alternates, Mrs. L. M. Nunnally, Manchester; Mrs. Ennis, Richmond; C. E. Paines, Richmond, and Mrs. Ida, Escho, Richmond.

The secretary, T. B., Ivey, of Peterburg, and Treasurer, R. J. Carlton, Richmond, hold over until next year.

FIVE

that we rented to musicians f the winter months we no

\$135 to \$190

FULL STOCK Chickering

Davenport and Treacy PIANOS

FERGUSSON BROS.

'PHONE 658 If It Is Real Hot.

That 'old electric fan, full of dust our workshop, oiled, cleaned and in a few minutes spinning along merrily and making the breeze come your

Our workmen have the reputation of being the best that money can hire. We do not do cheap work, but we do the best work for the lowest remuneration to us for getting it together and keeping it ready for hurry calls, Speed and efficiency make

notto. Everything that runs by electricity can be supplied immediately or

'PHONE 658 THE ELECTRICAL CONSTRUC-TION COMPANY OF VA.

LUMBER

W. S. GUNN.

Harrison and Broad Streets.
Long Leaf, Square Timbers and
Joist 8x8, 10x10x 12x12, 3x14, 3x12 and
2x12 from 24 to 30 feet long, also
2xxx No. 1 Riff-Flooring, All ainds
Building Lumber. W. S. GUNN,

THOS. A. REDDIN,
FUNERAL DIRECTOR,
Phone 652. 1434 E. Main St.